WEST

Generate Collection

after filing

L5: Entry 10 of 38 File: USPT Apr 8, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5618622 A
TITLE: Surface-modified fibrous material as a filtration medium

BSPR:
Second, depth filtration employs a medium of a sufficient thickness so as to filter in its bulk. The filter medium typically is a deep bed with pore sizes much greater than the particles it is meant to remove, so the particles penetrate into the medium. The random path through the depth filter is much longer than that through a surface filter, providing a greater possibility for retention. Retention efficiency in conventional deep-bed filters is achieved by means of a series of low-efficiency particle captures. Adsorptive surface forces (molecular and electrostatic) can enhance attachment to the medium, which then improves retention within the filter.

BSPR:
The present invention addresses some of the difficulties and problems discussed above by providing a filter medium which makes efficacious use in filtration of polyelectrolytes which are incorporated into the filter medium, rather than being utilized as a chemical pretreatment for filtration. The solid elements of the class of filters provided by the present invention are the fibers of a filtration web adapted for use in depth-type filters. The present invention also provides various means by which polyelectrolytes may be incorporated into a depth filter, thereby endowing the fibers with the potential for affinity filtration as described above. For example, molecules that may be filtered by means of the present invention include dyes and other organic molecules, toxic chemicals, ions, and metals having high complexation constants with polyelectrolytes.

BSPR:
The polyelectrolyte may be natural or synthetic. Natural polyelectrolytes include, by way of illustration only, polysaccharides, such as chitosan, glycol chitosan, cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, and sodium carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose; dextran sulfates; hyaluronic acid; heparin, chondroitin sulfate, and poly(galacturonic acid). As used herein, the term does not include proteins; such polymers generally may not provide the properties desired and/or have other deficiencies. Proteins, while naturally occurring polyelectrolytes, are limited to containing only specific functional groups (amino and carboxylic acid groups). Furthermore, their use may be undesirable in that they provide a natural substrate for the

undesirable in that they provide a natural substrate for the growth of bacteria.

WEST

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L5: Entry 28 of 38 File: USPT May 1, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4921615 A
TITLE: Separation of solid particles of various sizes from viscous liquids

ABPL:
Solid particles of various sizes are separated from viscous liquids, for example biomass from liquids of biotechnological processes, by pressure filtration by subjecting the inhomogeneous or homogenized suspension, without or after only a little dilution, to a pressure filtration whereby the solid particles of various sizes are retained according to size in a plurality of, in particular in from 1 to 3, superposed or juxtaposed filter stages on filter layers of various depths and on filter surfaces and are separated from the viscous liquid.

BSPR:
In the workup of viscous polysaccharide solutions from biotechnological processes, a fundamental problem has to be overcome, namely to separate the biomass from the viscous liquid phase. In the case of the polysaccharide, a B-D-1,3-glucan, formed by fungus of strain ATCC 15205, there are additional problems due to the fact that a not inconsiderable proportion of the product adheres to the mycelium and is structurally similar to cell wall constituents.

BSPR:
The raw culture broth has hitherto been worked up by strongly diluting it, then filtering the dilute culture broth through conventional filter material, or centrifuging it, and reconcentrating the filtrate. In this sequence of operations, the dilution step is indispensable since the undiluted culture broth (an inhomogeneous mixture of mycelium, polysaccharide, media constituents and water) very quickly blocks up any conventional filter medium ever investigated or, owing to the high viscosity, renders sedimentation of the biomass through centrifugation impossible. Nor is it possible to separate the culture broth in a two-phase system owing to the structural similarity between the product and the cell wall.

BSPR:
We have fond that this object is achieved according to the invention by subjecting the inhomogeneous or homogenized suspension, without or only after a little dilution, to a pressure filtration whereby the solid particles of various sizes are retained according to size in a plurality of in

1749474 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A266 879/6

Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit: Efficacy of Cartridge Filters for Removal of Bacteria and Protozoan Cysts when Ro Elements are Bypassed

Schaub, S. A. ; Hargett, H. T. ; Schmidt, M. O. ; Burrows, W. D.
Army Biomedical Research and Development Lab., Fort Detrick, MD.

Corp. Source Codes: 088831000; 417130
Report No.: USABRDL-TR-9207
Apr 93 30p
Languages: English
Journal Announcement: GRAI9321

NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Two different filter combinations have been tested as candidate systems for bypassing the reverse osmosis membranes of the Army's ROWPU when treating fresh water: a spiral-wound cotton prefilter of 5.0 micrometers nominal pore size combined with either a melt-blown %polypropylene% depth %filter% or a pleated %polypropylene% %filter% of 3.0 micrometers absolute pore size. Test organisms were %Klebsiella% terrigena, Cryptosporidium parvum oocysts, Rhodotorula rubra, and 3.7 micrometers latex beads. Challenge waters were dechlorinated tap water and a worst-case water containing AC fine test dust and humic acid. The depth filter, tested separately, achieved better than 99.9 percent reduction of C. parvum oocysts (the USEPA criterion) at filtration rates of 1-2 gpm under all conditions. The pleated filter did not achieve 99.9 percent reduction of C. parvum oocysts at a filtration rate of 1 gpm. None of the filter combinations tested was adequate for the removal of K. terrigena.... Filtration, Bacteria, Cartridge filters, Water supply, Protozoan cysts.

```
Set     Items   Description
S1      68783   POLYSACCHARIDE? AND BACTERIA
S2       6370   S1 AND SDS
S3       4195   S2 AND ETHANOL
S4       1585   S3 AND POLYMER (1W) FILTER OR POLYPROPYLENE (1W) FILTER
S5          3   S4 AND DEEP (1W) BED
S6          3   RD (unique items)
? s s4 and neisseria or haemophilus or klebsiella or escherichia

Processed  20 of  60 files ...
Processing
Completed processing all files
           1585  S4
          96849  NEISSERIA
         121114  HAEMOPHILUS
         119949  KLEBSIELLA
        1533874  ESCHERICHIA
     S7 1693946  S4 AND NEISSERIA OR HAEMOPHILUS OR KLEBSIELLA OR
                 ESCHERICHIA
? s s7 and s4

        1693946  S7
           1585  S4
     S8      39  S7 AND S4
? rd

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 654.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 653.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 652.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 347.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 342.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 20.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 764.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
     S9      37  RD (unique items)
? t s9/3,ab/1-37

>> No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 87, 342, 764

 9/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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03049148   BIOSIS NO.: 000070074766
PURIFICATION PROPERTIES AND CHANGE OF DOMINANT BACTERIAL FLORA IN THE
  BIOLOGICAL FILTER
AUTHOR: YOSHIHARA K; OSAJIMA K; FUJIO Y; UEDA S
AUTHOR ADDRESS: GOV. IND. RES. INST., SIKOKU 2-3-3, HANANOMIYA, TAKAMUTU,
  KAGAWA 761, JPN.
JOURNAL: HAKKOKOGAKU KAISHI 58 (3). 1980. 131-138. 1980
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Hakkokogaku Kaishi
CODEN: HKOKD
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE
```

ABSTRACT: Three biological filters differing only in the depth, 1, 2 and 3 m, were seeded with Flavobacterium sp. S78 which grows well around the %polypropylene% %filter% media (average diameter, 25 mm). To develop and maintain the biological film, fresh synthetic wastewater consisting of glucose, polypeptone and KH2PO4 was recirculated every day on a batch basis keeping the following controllable factors constant: ambient air temperature, 25.degree. C; wastewater temperature, 20.degree. C; applied organic loading, 1.4 kg COD[chemical O2 demand]/m3 per day; recirculation flow rate, 180 m3/m2 per day; and forced ventilation flow rate, 180 m3/m2 per day from the top of the filter. During the operation, the changes of the dominant bacterial flora in the biological film were investigated. About 2 wk were required for the purification capacities of each biological filter to reach nearly constant levels. COD removal capacity was related linearly to the COD loading applied to the filter. Of the 61 strains isolated from various levels of each filter, Arthrobacter, Flavobacterium, %Klebsiella%, Pseudomonas, Alcaligenes and Bacillus predominated.

1980

9/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00743256
TREATMENT OF LYME DISEASE WITH POLYSULFATED GLYCOSAMINOGLYCAN FORMULATIONS
TRAITEMENT DE LA MALADIE DE LA LYME AU MOYEN DE FORMULATIONS DE GLYCOSAMINOGLYCANS POLYSULFATES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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Legal Representative:
MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP (agent), 1800 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200056298 A2-A3 20000928 (WO 0056298)
Application: WO 2000US6382 20000313 (PCT/WO US0006382)
Priority Application: US 99271991 19990319
Designated States: CA JP
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 11200

English Abstract
Compositions and methods for the treatment of Lyme disease associated joint and arthritic symptoms with polysulfated glycosaminoglycans are described.

French Abstract
L'invention porte sur des compositions et sur des procedes de traitement de la maladie de la Lyme associee a des symptomes articulaires et arthritiques, ces procedes de traitement etant effectues au moyen de glycosaminoglycans polysulfates.

9/3,AB/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00710906
METHODS OF CONCENTRATING MICROORGANISMS USING AFFINITY SEPARATION
PROCEDE DE CONCENTRATION DE MICRO-ORGANISMES AU MOYEN D'UNE SEPARATION PAR AFFINITE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
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YISSUM RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM , YISSUM RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM , 46 Jabotinsky, Jerusalem 91042 , IL
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Inventor(s):
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SHOSEYOV Oded, SHOSEYOV, Oded , 5 Haerez, Karme Yosef 79210 , IL
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0023792 A1 20000427 (WO 200023792)
Application: WO 99US17589 19990804 (PCT/WO US9917589)
Priority Application: US 98175040 19981019; US 99301451 19990429
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 32141

English Abstract
A method for concentrating a particular microorganism or microorganisms of interest in a sample is provided and effected by contacting the sample with a matrix to which is bound an affinity receptor specific for the particular microorganism or microorganisms, the affinity receptor and the matrix being selected so as to allow capture of the microorganism or microorganisms to the matrix via the affinity receptor when present in the sample at a concentration of ultra low levels, thereby obviating the need for a prolonged pre-enrichment step, and in some cases obviating altogether the need for a pre- enrichment step, of the microorganism or microorganisms in the sample.

French Abstract
L'invention concerne un procede permettant de concentrer un(des) micro-organisme(s) particulier(s) ou d'interet dans un echantillon. Pour ce faire, on met l'echantillon en contact avec une matrice a laquelle est lie un recepteur d'affinite specifique au(x) micro-organisme(s) particulier(s), le recepteur d'affinite et la matrice etant selectionnes de maniere a permettre la capture du(des) micro-organisme(s) vers la matrice au moyen du recepteur d'affinite, lorsque le(s) micro-organisme(s) est(sont) present(s) en quantite negligeable dans l'echantillon. Aussi, l'etape de pre-enrichissement prolongee est-elle necessaire et dans certains cas, il faut la combiner avec une etape de pre-enrichissement du(des) micro-organisme(s) dans l'echantillon.

9/3,AB/4 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00705897
LIGAND PRESENTING ASSEMBLY (LPA), METHOD OF PREPARATION AND USES THEREOF
ENSEMBLE DE PRESENTATION DE LIGANDS (LPA) SON PROCEDE DE PREPARATION ET SES UTILISATIONS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
STATENS SERUM INSTITUT, STATENS SERUM INSTITUT , Artillerivej 5, DK-2300

Kobenhavn S , DK
HOLM Arne
Inventor(s):
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THEISEN Michael, THEISEN, Michael , N.J. Fjords Alle 20, 4.th, DK-1957 Frederiksberg C , DK
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0018791 A1 20000406 (WO 200018791)
Application: WO 99DK510 19990929 (PCT/WO DK9900510)
Priority Application: DK 199801233 19980929
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK DM EE EE ES FI FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 19105

English Abstract
The present invention relates to a method for preparing a Ligand Presenting Assembly (LPA), an LPA, an immunological composition and a vaccine. The invention further relates to a method for generating antibodies, a kit for use in diagnosis and use of an LPA for preparing a pharmaceutical composition.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne un procede de preparation d'un ensemble de presentation de ligands (LPA), un LPA, une composition immunologique ainsi qu'un vaccin. L'invention concerne egalement une methode de production d'anticorps, un materiel utilise dans le diagnostic et l'utilisation d'un LPA permettant de preparer une composition pharmaceutique.

9/3,AB/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00699314
NOVEL METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR IMPROVED FILTRATION OF SUBMICRON PARTICLES
NOUVEAUX PROCEDES ET APPAREIL DE FILTRATION AMELIOREE DE PARTICULES SUBMICRONIQUES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
LUKASIK Jerzy, LUKASIK, Jerzy, 3330 N.W. 25th Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32605, US
FARRAH Samuel R, FARRAH, Samuel, R., 4630 N.W. 37th Way, Gainesville, FL 32605, US
SHAH Dinesh O, SHAH, Dinesh, O., 3615 N.W. 21st Street, Gainesville, FL 32605, US
Inventor(s):
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KOOPMAN Ben L, KOOPMAN, Ben, L., 1816 N.W. 57th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32605, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 0013764 A1 20000316 (WO 200013764)
Application: WO 99US20352 19990903 (PCT/WO US9920352)
Priority Application: US 9898924 19980903
Designated States: BR IN MX AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 15773

English Abstract
The subject invention pertains to novel methods of filtration, novel methods for production of filters, and novel filters, for the efficient filtration of particles. The materials and methods of the subject invention are particularly advantageous for the filtration of submicron particles, for example, nanoparticles, and can utilize the electrostatic attraction between particles and the fibers of microporous filters, for example, polypropylenefilters. The subject methods of filtration can lower the energy barrier between the particles and the filter surface and thus increase the deposition of particles on the surface of the filter. The methods and apparatus of the subject invention can be used to filter particles from many fluids including water and air. Advantageously, the subject surface modified filters can result in increased fluid flow, for the same pressure drop, compared to conventional filters.

French Abstract
La presente invention concerne de nouveaux procedes de filtration, de nouveaux procedes de production de filtres, et de nouveaux filtres permettant une filtration efficace de particules. Les materiaux et les procedes de la presente invention sont particulierement avantageux pour la filtration de particules submicroniques, par exemple, des nanoparticules, et ils peuvent utiliser l'atraction electrostatique entre les particules et les fibres des filtres microporeux, par exemple, des filtres en polypropylene. Les procedes de filtration de l'invention peuvent reduire la barriere d'energie entre les particules et la surface des filtres et accroitre ainsi le depot de particules sur la surface du filtre. Les procedes et l'appareil de l'invention peuvent etre utilises pour filtrer des particules provenant de nombreux fluides notamment de l'eau et de l'air. De maniere avantageuse, les filtres modifies en surface de l'invention permettent d'obtenir un ecoulement de fluide accru, pour la meme chute de pression, compare aux filtres classiques.

9/3,AB/6 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT Fulltext

00406139
BACTERICIDAL COMPOSITIONS AND ARTICLES CONTAINING THEM
COMPOSITIONS BACTERICIDES ET ARTICLES LES CONTENANT
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
HOLE Tristan
WOOD Ian
WOOLARD Trevor
Inventor(s):
WOOLARD Trevor
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9601562 A1 19960125
Application: WO 95GB1637 19950712 (PCT/WO GB9501637)
Priority Application: GB 9414016 19940712; GB 9423748 19941124
Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 4167

English Abstract
The invention relates to bactericidal compositions comprising an isothiazolinone and a benzalkonium halide. Preferred compositions contain a mixture of 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one as the isothiazolinone and N-alkyl-N-benzyl dimethylammonium chloride as the benzalkonium halide. The invention also

relates to liquid compositions (e.g. paints) and solid articles containing the bactericidal compositions, as well as solid articles such as filters and air-conditioning conduits coated with the compositions.

Japanese Abstract

L'invention concerne des compositions bactericides comprenant une isothiazolinone et un halogenure de benzalkonium. Les compositions preferees contiennent un melange de 5-chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one et de 2-methyl-4-isolthiazolin-3-one a titre d'isothiazolinone et du chlorure de N-alkyle-N-benzyle dimethylammonium a titre d'halogenure de benzalkonium. L'invention concerne egalement des compositions liquides (par exemple des peintures) ainsi que des articles solides contenant les compositions bactericides, et des articles solides tels que des filtres et des conduits de conditionnement d'air revetus des compositions.

9/3,AB/7 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

14109387 PASCAL No.: 99-0304186

Use of a one atmosphere uniform glow discharge plasma to kill a broad spectrum of microorganisms

KELLY WINTENBERG K; HODGE Amanda; MONTIE T C; DELEANU Liliana; SHERMAN Daniel; REECE ROTH J; TSAI Peter; WADSWORTH Larry

Department of Microbiology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-0845; UTK Plasma Sciences Laboratory Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-2100; Textile and Nonwovens Development Center (TANDEC), University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996

Journal: Journal of vacuum science and technology. A. Vacuum, surfaces, and films, 1999-07, 17 (4) 1539-1544

Language: English

The medical, industrial, and food processing industries are constantly in search of new technologies to provide improved methods of sterilization and pasteurization. Proposed techniques must deal with such problems as thermal sensitivity and destruction by heat, formation of toxic by-products, cost, and inefficiency in performance. We report results from a newly invented plasma source, a one atmosphere uniform glow discharge plasma (OAUGDP), which is capable of operating at atmospheric pressure in air and providing antimicrobial active species at room temperature. OAUGDP exposures have reduced log numbers of bacteria (%Escherichia% coli, Staphylococcus aureus, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa), bacterial endospores (Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus pumilus), and various yeast and bacterial viruses on a variety of surfaces. These surfaces included %polypropylene%, %filter% paper, paper strips, solid culture media, and glass. Experimental results showed at least a >=5<hair thin space>log SUB 1 SUB 0 colony forming units (CFU) reduction in bacteria within a range of 15-90 s of exposure, whether the samples were exposed in conventional sterilization bags or exposed directly to the plasma. An exception to these very short exposure times were experiments with solid culture media in which 5 min of plasma exposure was necessary to produce >=5<hair thin space>log SUB 1 SUB 0 CFU reduction in bacterial counts. The effects of plasma treatment on bacterial cell structures were investigated by exposing cells to plasma for various durations and examining them by transmission electron microscopy. The results showed that cell breakage (lysis) occurred with the release of cellular contents. These data were consistent with spectrophotometric results in which the release of cellular constituents was measured as a change in ultraviolet absorption at 260 nm. With all microorganisms tested, a biphasic survival curve (logarithmic number of survivors versus time) was observed in plots of dose-response data. Differences in susceptibilities of microorganisms observed on various surfaces suggested that the degree of lethality was dependent upon the time of diffusion of active species through the medium to the organism and the makeup of the microbial cellular surface. (c) 1999 American Vacuum Society.

9/3,AB/8 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03325814

Utility
NUCLEIC ACID-FREE THERMOSTABLE ENZYMES AND METHODS OF PRODUCTION THEREOF

PATENT NO.: 6,245,533
ISSUED: June 12, 2001 (20010612)
INVENTOR(s): Goldstein, Adam S., New Market, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
Hughes, Jr. A. John, Germantown, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Invitrogen Corporation, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Carlsbad, CA (California), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 37988]
APPL. NO.: 9-229,967
FILED: January 14, 1999 (19990114)

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 08-778,082, filed Jan. 2, 1997, U.S. Pat. No. 5,861,295.

FULL TEXT: 907 lines

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides thermostable enzymes, such as DNA polymerases and restriction endonucleases, that are substantially free from contamination with nucleic acids. The invention also provides methods for the production of these enzymes, and kits comprising these enzymes which may be used in amplifying or sequencing nucleic acid molecules, including through use of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

9/3,AB/9 (Item 2 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03321884

Utility
SAMPLE PROCESSING METHOD USING ION EXCHANGE RESIN

PATENT NO.: 6,241,980
ISSUED: June 05, 2001 (20010605)
INVENTOR(s): Collis, Matthew P., Seven Valleys, PA (Pennsylvania), US (United States of America)
Brown, Anne B., Ellicott City, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
Llorin, Oscar J., Catonsville, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
Fort, Thomas L., Finksburg, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Becton, Dickinson and Company, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Franklin Lakes, NJ (New Jersey), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 8488]
APPL. NO.: 8-963,934
FILED: November 04, 1997 (19971104)
FULL TEXT: 1061 lines

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to methods in which ion exchange resins are used to reduce the amount of substances which interfere with nucleic acid hybridization in samples. The methods also stabilize the samples. Kits containing the ion exchange resins render the methods convenient to use.

03279693

Utility

PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE SHEET FOR DETECTION OF MICROORGANISM AND METHOD FOR DETECTION OF MICROORGANISM

PATENT NO.: 6,203,900
ISSUED: March 20, 2001 (20010320)
INVENTOR(s): Saika, Takeshi, Ibaraki, JP (Japan)
Senda, Shuji, Ibaraki, JP (Japan)
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Sugii, Tetsuji, Ibaraki, JP (Japan)
Nasu, Masao, Osaka, JP (Japan)
Tani, Katsuji, Takatsuki, JP (Japan)
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ASSIGNEE(s): Nitto Denko Corporation, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Osaka, JP (Japan)
[Assignee Code(s): 60095]
APPL. NO.: 8-885,848
FILED: June 30, 1997 (19970630)
PRIORITY: 8-169279, JP (Japan), June 28, 1996 (19960628)
8-169281, JP (Japan), June 28, 1996 (19960628)
9-129580, JP (Japan), May 20, 1997 (19970520)
9-129586, JP (Japan), May 20, 1997 (19970520)

FULL TEXT: 1176 lines

ABSTRACT

A pressure sensitive adhesive sheet for the detection of microorganisms, which comprises a laminate of an adhesive layer mainly composed of a water-soluble polymer and a water-permeable membrane which does not allow passage of the microorganisms; a pressure sensitive adhesive sheet for the detection of microorganisms, wherein the surface of the adhesive layer has a contact angle with water of not more than 90 degree(s) ; and a method for detecting a microorganism, which comprises bringing the surface of an adhesive layer of a pressure sensitive adhesive sheet into contact with the surface of a test object, and then bringing the surface of the adhesive layer into contact with water, said adhesive layer or water containing a chromogenic reagent. The use of the laminate makes it possible to leave only stained microorganisms on the water-permeable membrane and to precisely observe the color developed by the microorganisms. The method of the present invention enables real-time monitoring without culture of microorganisms, and is not limited to the detection of viable cells alone. Inasmuch as a contact of the pressure sensitive adhesive sheet with a test face results in accumulation of microorganisms, the manipulation is simple. In addition, by properly determining a chromogenic reagent, a specific microorganism alone can be detected and counted, so that it can be applied to environmental investigation in the medical field, food industry field and the like.

9/3,AB/11 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03201896

Utility
HUMANIZED ANTI-IL-8 MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

PATENT NO.: 6,133,426
ISSUED: October 17, 2000 (20001017)
INVENTOR(s): Gonzalez, Tania N., Oakland, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Leong, Steven R., Berkeley, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Presta, Leonard G., San Francisco, CA (California), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Genentech, Inc , (A U.S. Company or Corporation), South San Francisco, CA (California), US (United States of America) [Assignee Code(s): 7579]
APPL. NO.: 9-26,985
FILED: February 20, 1998 (19980220)

This is a non-provisional application claiming priority under 35 U.S.C. selection 119(e) to provisional application U.S. Ser. No. 60-038,664 filed Feb. 21, 1997, and to co-pending provisional application U.S. Ser. No. 60-074,330 filed Jan. 22, 1998, the entire disclosures of which provisional applications are incorporated herein by reference.

FULL TEXT: 9387 lines

ABSTRACT

Humanized anti-IL-8 monoclonal antibodies and variants thereof are described for use in diagnostic applications and in the treatment of inflammatory disorders. Also described is a conjugate formed by an antibody fragment covalently attached to a non-proteinaceous polymer, wherein the apparent size of the conjugate is at least about 500 kD. The conjugate exhibits substantially improved half-life, mean residence time, and/or clearance rate in circulation as compared to the underivatized parental antibody fragment.

9/3,AB/12 (Item 5 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03185011

Utility
METHODS FOR PURIFYING AUTHENTIC IGF FROM YEAST HOSTS

PATENT NO.: 6,117,983
ISSUED: September 12, 2000 (20000912)
INVENTOR(s): Cowgill, Cynthia, Berkeley, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Juarbe, Louis, San Francisco, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Riquelme, Patricio, Walnut Creek, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Dorin, Glenn, San Rafeal, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Bussineau, Christopher M., Hayward, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Kudrna, Robert D., Alameda, CA (California), US (United States

of America)
Otzurk, Ausman G., Clayton, CA (California), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Chiron Corporation, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Emeryville, CA (California), US (United States of America) [Assignee Code(s): 11661]
APPL. NO.: 8-990,490
FILED: December 15, 1997 (19971215)

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08-663,481 filed on Jun. 6, 1996, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 08-477,984 filed Jun. 7, 1995, now abandoned.

FULL TEXT: 1049 lines

ABSTRACT

Methods for purifying authentic, properly folded IGF polypeptides from yeast transformants are disclosed. The methods include a refolding step and provide for high yields of authentic IGF from a variety of yeast strains.

9/3,AB/13 (Item 6 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03155487

Utility
METHOD FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF PYRROLE AND IMIDAZOLE CARBOXAMIDES ON A SOLID SUPPORT

PATENT NO.: 6,090,947
ISSUED: July 18, 2000 (20000718)
INVENTOR(s): Dervan, Peter B., San Marino, CA (California), US (United States of America)
Baird, Eldon, Pasadena, CA (California), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): California Institute of Technology, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Pasadena, CA (California), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 13190]
APPL. NO.: 8-607,078
FILED: February 26, 1996 (19960226)

This work was partially supported by the United States Government through the National Institute of Health under Grant No. GM 27681. The United States Government may have certain rights in this invention.

FULL TEXT: 4398 lines

ABSTRACT

The present invention describes a novel method for the solid phase synthesis of polyamides containing imidazole and pyrrole carboxamides. The polyamides are prepared on a solid support from aromatic carboxylic acids and aromatic amines with high stepwise coupling yields (>99%), providing milligram quantities of highly pure polyamides. The present invention also describes the synthesis of analogs of the natural products Netropsin and Distamycin A, two antiviral antibiotics. The present invention also

describes a novel method for the solid phase synthesis of imidazole and pyrrole carboxamide polyamide-oligonucleotide conjugates. This methodology will greatly increase both the complexity and quantity of minor-groove binding polyamides and minor-groove binding polyamide-oligonucleotide conjugates which can be synthesized and tested.

9/3,AB/14 (Item 7 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03143952

Utility
EXPRESSION OF PROCESSED RECOMBINANT LACTOFERRIN AND LACTOFERRIN POLYPEPTIDE FRAGMENTS FROM A FUSION PRODUCT IN ASPERGILLUS

PATENT NO.: 6,080,559
ISSUED: June 27, 2000 (20000627)
INVENTOR(s): Conneely, Orla M., Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
Headon, Denis R., Galway, IE (Ireland)
O'Malley, Bert W., Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Agennix, Inc , (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 50770]
APPL. NO.: 9-107,075
FILED: June 29, 1998 (19980629)

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of application U.S. Ser. No. 08-691,123 filed on Aug. 1, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,955,316, which is a continuation of application U.S. Ser. No. 08-303,009, filed on Nov. 2, 1994 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,697 on Nov. 5, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of application U.S. Ser. No. 08-145,681, filed on Oct. 28, 1993 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,691 on Nov. 11, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07-967,947, filed Oct. 27, 1992 and now abandoned, which in turn is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07-348,270, filed May 5, 1989, now abandoned. U.S. Ser. No. 08-145,681 is also a continuing application of U.S. Ser. No. 08-250,308, filed May 27, 1994 and issued as U.S. Pat. No. 5,571,896 on Nov. 5, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07-873,304 filed Apr. 24, 1992, now abandoned. The disclosure in all of the above-mentioned patent applications are herein incorporated by reference, with particular reference to the Figures and Examples.

This invention was made with government support under Grant No. HD27965 awarded by the National Institute of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

FULL TEXT: 1806 lines

ABSTRACT

The subject invention provides for the production of lactoferrins and lactoferrin polypeptide fragments using the host cells Aspergillus in combination with novel plasmid constructs. More specifically, the subject invention provides novel vector constructs capable of producing lactoferrins and lactoferrin polypeptide fragments in Aspergillus host cells. More particularly, the subject invention provides for novel plasmid constructs suitable for use with Aspergillus and especially Aspergillus awamori, niger and oryzae host cells, which enables them to produce large amounts of recombinant lactoferrins and lactoferrin polypeptide fragments.

9/3,AB/15 (Item 8 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

03005104

Utility
METHODS AND KITS FOR THE AMPLIFICATION OF THIN FILM BASED ASSAYS
[Screening for compounds in a sample using transmitted or reflective light which measures mass change on surface of device]

PATENT NO.: 5,955,377
ISSUED: September 21, 1999 (19990921)
INVENTOR(s): Maul, Diana M., Thornton, CO (Colorado), US (United States of America)
Bogart, Gregory R., Fort Collins, CO (Colorado), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Biostar, Inc , (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Boulder, CO (Colorado), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 36141]
APPL. NO.: 8-403,565
FILED: April 17, 1995 (19950417)
PRIORITY: 91308968, EP (European Patent Office), October 1, 1991 (19911001)

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of Diana M. Maul et al., U.S. application Ser. No 08-075,693, filed Jun. 10, 1993, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of the following U.S. patent applications: Diana M. Maul et al., U.S. application Ser. No. 07-923,090, filed Jul. 31, 1992, abandoned, U.S. application Ser. No. 07-653,052, filed Feb.11, 1991, now pending. This application is entitled to foreign priority from Diana Maul et al., European Application No. EP 91308968.6, filed Oct. 1, 1991, now pending. All of the above noted applications (including drawings) are made a part hereof, and are incorporated herein by reference.

FULL TEXT: 5315 lines

ABSTRACT

Method for detecting an analyte of interest, comprising the steps of providing a detection device comprising a light reflective or transmissive substrate supporting one or more layers comprising an adhering attachment layer to which is affixed a receptive material which specifically interacts with the analyte of interest; reacting the device with a sample potentially comprising the analyte under conditions in which the analyte binds to the receptive material; and reacting bound analyte with a reagent which creates a mass change on the surface of the device.

9/3,AB/16 (Item 9 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02942241

Utility
METHOD OF DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF BACTERIA QUICKLY AND A DEVICE FOR DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF BACTERIA
[Simple and efficient analysis in vessel by dyeing bacteria, one step filtration by suction, collecting bacteria on hydrophobic membrane and removing excess coloring material; color intensity indicates quantity]

PATENT NO.: 5,897,993
ISSUED: April 27, 1999 (19990427)
INVENTOR(s): Sato, Mikio, Ichihara, JP (Japan)
Ito, Tomomi, Sodegaura, JP (Japan)
ASSIGNEE(s): Idemitsu Kosan Company Limited, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Tokyo, JP (Japan)
[Assignee Code(s): 41009]
APPL. NO.: 8-894,820
FILED: August 29, 1997 (19970829)
PRIORITY: 7-093184, JP (Japan), March 28, 1995 (19950328)
7-222728, JP (Japan), August 9, 1995 (19950809)
7-243841, JP (Japan), August 30, 1995 (19950830)
PCT: PCT-JP96-00815 (WO 96JP815)
Section 371 Date: August 29, 1997 (19970829)
Section 102(e) Date: August 29, 1997 (19970829)
Filing Date: March 28, 1996 (19960328)
Publication Number: WO96-30542 (WO 9630542)
Publication Date: October 03, 1996 (19961003)

FULL TEXT: 1524 lines

ABSTRACT

A method of determining the number of bacteria in a sample which involves introducing a sample containing bacteria into a tubular filtering vessel holding therein a hydrophobic filter for bacterial detection, a coloring composition is disposed on the side of the filter where the sample is introduced into the vessel, and a support for the filter is disposed on the opposite side of the filter from the coloring composition. The bacteria is subjected to and the sample is filtered dyeing sample by suction from the support to collect the dyed bacteria on the filter and remove the excess of coloring matter. The number of the bacteria in the sample is determined from the degree of staining of the filter.

9/3,AB/17 (Item 10 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02901416
Utility
NUCLEIC ACID-FREE THERMOSTABLE ENZYMES AND METHODS OF PRODUCTION THEREOF
[Thermostable enzymes, such as DNA polymerases and restriction endonucleases, that are substantially free from contamination with nucleic acids are produced by permeabilizing a thermophilic bacterial cell to form a spheroplast using a]

PATENT NO.: 5,861,295
ISSUED: January 19, 1999 (19990119)
INVENTOR(s): Goldstein, Adam S., New Market, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
Hughes, Jr. A. John, Germantown, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Life Technologies, Inc , (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Rockville, MD (Maryland), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 49730]
APPL. NO.: 8-778,082
FILED: January 02, 1997 (19970102)

FULL TEXT: 895 lines

ABSTRACT

The present invention provides thermostable enzymes, such as DNA polymerases and restriction endonucleases, that are substantially free from

contamination with nucleic acids. The invention also provides methods for the production of these enzymes, and kits comprising these enzymes which may be used in amplifying or sequencing nucleic acid molecules, including through use of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

9/3,AB/18 (Item 11 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02846725

Utility
METHOD FOR PRODUCING SOLUBLE GLUCANS
[Derived from Saccharomyces cerevisiae; altered carbohydratestructure]

PATENT NO.: 5,811,542
ISSUED: September 22, 1998 (19980922)
INVENTOR(s): Jamas, Spiros, Boston, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
Easson, Jr. D. Davidson, Shrewsbury, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
Ostroff, Gary R., Worcester, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc , (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Worcester, MA (Massachusetts), US (United States of America) [Assignee Code(s): 24091]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded May 9, 2000 (20000509)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded June 22, 2000 (20000622)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded September 14, 1999 (19990914)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded October 19, 1999 (19991019)
APPL. NO.: 8-432,303
FILED: May 02, 1995 (19950502)

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 07-838,288, filed May 5, 1992, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 07-404,738, filed Sep. 8, 1989, now abandoned. This application is also a PCT of PCT-US90-05041, filed Jun. 9, 1990.

FULL TEXT: 573 lines

ABSTRACT

A method for producing soluble preparations of neutral glucan polymers is disclosed. The method involves treating whole glucan particles with a unique sequence of acid and alkaline treatments to produce soluble glucan. The soluble glucan can be purified to obtain a physiologically acceptable solution of neutral glucan molecules. A soluble neutral glucan preparation is obtained which forms a clear solution at a neutral pH and is equilibrated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9/3,AB/19 (Item 12 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02685280

Utility
METHOD FOR PRODUCING UNDERIVATIZED, AQUEOUS SOLUBLE .BETA.(1-3) GLUCAN
[Glycans and yeasts for immunostimulants]

PATENT NO.: 5,663,324
ISSUED: September 02, 1997 (19970902)
INVENTOR(s): James, Spiros, Boston, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
Easson, Jr. D. Davidson, Shrewsbury, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
Ostroff, Gary R., Worcester, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc , (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Worcester, MA (Massachusetts), US (United States of America) [Assignee Code(s): 24091]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded May 9, 2000 (20000509)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded June 22, 2000 (20000622)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded September 14, 1999 (19990914)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded October 19, 1999 (19991019)
APPL. NO.: 8-464,527
FILED: June 05, 1995 (19950605)

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08-432,303 filed May 2, 1995, which is file wrapper continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 07-838,288, filed May 5, 1992 abandoned which is a U.S. National Phase of PCT-US90-05041, filed Sep. 6, 1990, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 07-404,738, filed Sep. 8, 1989 (abandoned).

FULL TEXT: 674 lines

ABSTRACT

A method for producing soluble preparations of neutral glucan polymers is disclosed. The method involves treating whole glucan particles with a unique sequence of acid and alkaline treatments to produce soluble glucan. The soluble glucan can be purified to obtain a physiologically acceptable solution of neutral glucan molecules. A soluble neutral glucan preparation is obtained which forms a clear solution at a neutral pH and is equilibrated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9/3,AB/20 (Item 13 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02651817

Utility
METHOD FOR PRODUCING SOLUBLE GLUCANS
[Immunostimulants]

PATENT NO.: 5,633,369
ISSUED: May 27, 1997 (19970527)
INVENTOR(s): Jamas, Spiros, Boston, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
Easson, Jr. D. Davidson, Shrewsbury, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
Ostroff, Gary R., Worcester, MA (Massachusettes), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Worcester, MA (Massachusetts), US (United States of America) [Assignee Code(s): 24091]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded February 8, 2000 (20000208)

Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded May 9, 2000 (20000509)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded June 22, 2000 (20000622)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded September 14, 1999 (19990914)
APPL. NO.: 8-464,528
FILED: June 05, 1995 (19950605)

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08-432,303 filed May 2, 1995, which is a File Wrapper continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 07-838,288, filed May 5, 1992, now abandoned, which is a U.S. National Phase of PCT-US90-05041, filed Sep. 6, 1990, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 07-404,738, filed Sep. 8, 1989 (Abandoned).

FULL TEXT: 611 lines

ABSTRACT

A method for producing soluble preparations of neutral glucan polymers is disclosed. The method involves treating whole glucan particles with a unique sequence of acid and alkaline treatments to produce soluble glucan. The soluble glucan can be purified to obtain a physiologically acceptable solution of neutral glucan molecules. A soluble neutral glucan preparation is obtained which forms a clear solution at a neutral pH and is equilibrated in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

9/3,AB/21 (Item 14 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02647381
Utility
METHODS FOR FORMING AN OPTICAL DEVICE FOR DETECTING THE PRESENCE OR AMOUNT OF AN ANALYTE
[Optics, thin film phenomenon, immunoassay]

PATENT NO.: 5,629,214
ISSUED: May 13, 1997 (19970513)
INVENTOR(s): Crosby, Mark, Niwot, CO (Colorado), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Biostar, Inc, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Boulder, CO (Colorado), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 36141]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded May 15, 1997 (19970515)
Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded September 4, 1998 (19980904)
APPL. NO.: 8-456,040
FILED: May 31, 1995 (19950531)

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application No. 08-075,952, filed Jun. 10, 1993, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,541,057, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application No. 07-924,343, filed Jul. 31, 1992, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application No. 07-873,097, filed Apr. 24, 1992, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application No. 07-408,291, filed Sep. 18, 1989, now abandoned.

FULL TEXT: 5091 lines

ABSTRACT

A method for forming an optical device for detecting the presence or amount of an analyte of interest comprising a substrate which supports an optically active layer, an attachment layer provided on the optically active layer, and a receptive layer specific the analyte provided on the attachment layer. The method comprises forming the optically active layer with a chosen refractive index on the substrate by curing the optically active layer on the substrate at a controlled temperature or for a controlled length of time and subsequently providing the attachment and receptive layers on the optically active layer.

9/3,AB/22 (Item 15 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02586343

Utility
EXPRESSION OF PROCESSED RECOMBINANT LACTOFERRIN AND LACTOFERRIN POLYPEPTIDE FRAGMENTS FROM A FUSION PRODUCT IN ASPERGILLUS
[Plasmid DNA sequences from cultures of fungal cells with promoters]

PATENT NO.: 5,571,697
ISSUED: November 05, 1996 (19961105)
INVENTOR(s): Conneely, Orla M., Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
Headon, Denis R., Galway, IE (Ireland)
O'Malley, Bert W., Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
ASSIGNEE(s): Baylor College of Medicine Texas Medical Center, (A U.S. Company or Corporation), Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 6345]
APPL. NO.: 8-303,009
FILED: November 02, 1994 (19941102)

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application U.S. Ser. No. 08-145,681, filed on Oct. 28, 1993, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07-967,947, filed Oct. 27, 1992, now abandoned, which in turn is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07-348,270, filed May 5, 1989, now abandoned. This application is also a continuing application of U.S. Ser. No. 08-250,308, filed May 27, 1994, which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 07-873,304 filed Apr. 24, 1992, now abandoned. The disclosure in all of the above-mentioned patent applications are herein incorporated by reference, with particular reference to the Figures and Examples in these patent applications.

This invention was made with government support under Grant No. HD27965 awarded by the National Institute of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

FULL TEXT: 2129 lines

ABSTRACT

The subject invention provides for the production of lactoferrins and lactoferrin polypeptide fragments using the host cells Aspergillus in combination with novel plasmid constructs. More specifically, the subject

invention provides novel vector constructs capable of producing lactoferrins and lactoferrin polypeptide fragments in Aspergillus host cells. More particularly, the subject invention provides for novel plasmid constructs suitable for use with Aspergillus and especially Aspergillus awamori, niger and oryzae host cells, which enables them to produce large amounts of recombinant lactoferrins and lactoferrin polypeptide fragments.

9/3,AB/23 (Item 16 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02562647

Utility
N,O-SULPHATED HEPAROSANS AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM [Anticoagulants]

PATENT NO.: 5,550,116
ISSUED: August 27, 1996 (19960827)
INVENTOR(s): Lormeau, Jean Claude, Kremlin Bicetre, FR (France)
Chevallier, Bruno, Paris, FR (France)
Salom e, Marc L. V., Castanet-Tolosan, FR (France)
Tenaille d'Estais, Guy E. M., Toulouse, FR (France)
ASSIGNEE(s): Sanofi, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation), Paris, FR (France)
[Assignee Code(s): 7606]
APPL. NO.: 8-389,618
FILED: February 15, 1995 (19950215)
PRIORITY: 90-15114, FR (France), December 3, 1990 (19901203)

This application is a file wrapper continuation application Ser. No. 08-266,302, filed Jun. 27, 1994, now abandoned, which is a file wrapper continuation of application Ser. No. 07-801,923, filed Dec. 3, 1991, now abandoned.

FULL TEXT: 2030 lines

ABSTRACT

The invention relates to N,O-sulphated heparosans consisting of chains or of a mixture of chains of molecular mass between 1500 and 15,000 Da, characterized by a repeated disaccharide structure of formula I: [See structure in original document] in which: E represents an acetyl group in 0 to 80% of the disaccharide units of the said N,O-sulphated heparosan, and a sulphate group and possibly a hydrogen atom in the remaining disaccharide units,
G represents a hydrogen atom and a sulphate group, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the

said N,O-sulphated heparosans. The heparosans are useful as anticoagulants.

9/3,AB/24 (Item 17 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02518896

Utility
METHOD FOR USING POLYMYXIN-COATED SUBSTRATE FOR LIPOPOLYSACCHARIDE DETECTION
[Contacting lipopolysaccharide with antibody indicator conjugate specifically binding it to substrate]

PATENT NO.: 5,510,242

ISSUED: April 23, 1996 (19960423)
INVENTOR(s): Blais, Burton W., 78 Welsh Private Road, Ottawa, Ontario, CA (Canada), K1G 4Y1
Yamazaki, Hiroshi, 22 Alderbrook Drive, Nepean, Ontario, CA (Canada), K2H 5W5
[Assignee Code(s): 68000]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded December 10, 1998 (19981210)
APPL. NO.: 8-87,013
FILED: July 07, 1993 (19930707)
PRIORITY: 2017093, CA (Canada), May 18, 1990 (19900518)
2037726, CA (Canada), March 7, 1991 (19910307)
2037727, CA (Canada), March 7, 1991 (19910307)

This is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07-697,683, filed May 9, 1991, now abandoned.

FULL TEXT: 1696 lines

ABSTRACT

An improved device is provided which may be used, e.g. for immunoassay of lipopolysaccharides or for removing LPS pyrogens from aqueous solutions, or for removing LPS endotoxins from wounds. Such device comprises, in combination, a substrate, e.g. plastic, i.e. polystyrene, polycarbonate, polymethylmethacrylate or polyvinyl chloride, or a woven cloth, i.e. a rayon/polyester cloth or a polyester cloth, or a non-woven cloth, i.e. a rayon/polyester cloth, or a polyester cloth, or paper, which is adapted to receive a sample to be tested, and an oligopeptide, or a hydrophobic polypeptide or a polymyxin, e.g. polymyxin B, polymyxin B sub 1, polymyxin B sub 2, polymyxin D sub 1, polymyxin D sub 2, or polymyxin E, adhered to the substrate.

9/3,AB/25 (Item 18 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02138535

Utility
ANTIBODIES OR ANTIGENS BOUND TO A MACROPOROUS HYDROPHOBIC SYNTHETIC POLYMER CLOTH FOR IMMUNOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES
[Immunoassay]

PATENT NO.: 5,169,757
ISSUED: December 08, 1992 (19921208)
INVENTOR(s): Yamazaki, Hiroshi, Nepean, CA (Canada)
Blais, Burton W., Ottawa, CA (Canada)
ASSIGNEE(s): Carleton University, (A Non-U.S. Company or Corporation ; of part interest), Ottawa, CA (Canada), a part interest
[Assignee Code(s): 28478]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded February 17, 1995 (19950217)
APPL. NO.: 7-538,101
FILED: June 14, 1990 (19900614)
DISCLAIMER: June 16, 2009 (20090616)
PRIORITY: 537521, CA (Canada), May 20, 1987 (19870520)

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Related Application

This invention is a continuation-in-part of copending Application Ser. No. 099,393 filed Sep. 21, 1987, now abandoned, the entire contents of

which are incorporated herein by reference.

FULL TEXT: 3291 lines

ABSTRACT

A device for immunological techniques is prepared containing a macroporous hydrophobic synthetic polymer cloth having antibodies or antigens directly adsorbed therein and directly absorbed and immobilized thereon. The cloth has a thickness of more than about 200 mu m and has spaces between fibres exceeding about 20 mu m in diameter, and preferably has a Frazier Air permeability, in CFM/ft sup 2 at 0.5" H sub 2 O of from about 215 to about 750 for thickness of from about 11 to about 40 mils such that it can accommodate a large volume of liquid per surface area, that it has a large surface area, and that it has minimum flow resistance. In immunoassays antibodies may be directly adsorbed therein and directly absorbed and immobilized thereon, and specific antigens from a selected test sample, may then be captured by the antibodies, to be detected conventionally. Alternatively antigens may be directly adsorbed therein and directly absorbed and immobilized thereon, and specific antibodies from a selected test sample, may be captured by the antigens, to be detected conventionally. This device can also be used for extraction and concentration of lipopolysaccharide antigens and for preparing biotinylated, affinity-purified antibodies.

9/3,AB/26 (Item 19 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US PAT.FULL.

02086611

Utility
ENZYME IMMUNOASSAY WITH A MACROPOROUS HYDROPHOBIC SYNTHETIC POLYMER CLOTH CONTAINING AN IMMOBILIZED ANTIBODY OR ANTIGEN
[Accurate, sensitive, simplified diagnosis]

PATENT NO.: 5,122,452
ISSUED: June 16, 1992 (19920616)
INVENTOR(s): Yamazaki, Hiroshi, Nepean, CA (Canada)
Blais, Burton W., Ottawa, CA (Canada)
ASSIGNEE(s): Carleton University, (A Non-U.S.,Company or Corporation), Ottawa, CA (Canada)
[Assignee Code(s): 28478]
EXTRA INFO: Assignment transaction [Reassigned], recorded February 17, 1995 (19950217)
APPL. NO.: 7-652,938
FILED: February 08, 1991 (19910208)
PRIORITY: 537521, CA (Canada), May 20, 1987 (19870520)

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(i) Related Invention

This invention is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application Ser. No. 099,393 filed Sept. 21, 1987, now abandonedthe entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FULL TEXT: 1484 lines

ABSTRACT

An immunoassay device containing an immobilized antibody or antigen is provided by directly absorbing and absorbing an unmodified antibody or

antigen on and within a woven or non-woven macroporous hydrophobic synthetic polymer cloth formed of a synthetic polymer selected from the group consisting of plypropylene, polyester, nylon and polyethylene. The cloth has a thickness of more than about 200 mu m and contains pores in the form of spaces between fibers exceeding about 20 mu m in diameter, and has a Frazier Air Permeability in CFM/ft sup 2 at 0.5" H sub 2 O of about 215 for a cloth of thickness of about 40 mils. The cloth has a large surface area for binding to an antibody or antigen and can accommodate a large volume of liquid per surface area and has minimum flow resistance. The cloth containing an immobilized antibody or antigen may be used to carry out an enzyme immunoassay by contacting the cloth with a sample containing an antigen or antibody, incubating the cloth with an enzyme-antibody conjugate and then reacting enzyme bound to the cloth with a chromogenic substrate-indicator to produce a visible color. Other immunoassay embodiments may also be carried out and a control cloth can be used such that a difference in color from that obtained with the control cloth determines the amount of antigen or antibody present in a sample.

9/3,AB/27 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

133074975 CA: 133(6)74975h PATENT
Cationically charged coating on hydrophobic polymer fibers with poly(vinyl alcohol) assist
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Wei, Ning; Lyng, Robert John; Varriale, Monica Graciela
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200036207 A1 DATE: 20000622
APPLICATION: WO 99US30092 (19991216) *US 216087 (19981218)
PAGES: 25 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: D06M-015/564A; B01D-039/16B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; UG; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM
DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; SD; SL; SZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

9/3,AB/28 (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

133059998 CA: 133(5)59998z JOURNAL
Study of modified polypropylene nonwoven cloth. II. Antibacterial activity of modified polypropylene nonwoven cloths
AUTHOR(S): Tan, Shaozao; Li, Guangji; Shen, Jiarui; Liu, Yun; Zong, Minhua
LOCATION: State Key Laboratory of Pulp and Paper Engineering, South China University of Technology, Canton, Peop. Rep. China, 510640
JOURNAL: J. Appl. Polym. Sci. DATE: 2000 VOLUME: 77 NUMBER: 9 PAGES: 1869-1876 CODEN: JAPNAB ISSN: 0021-8995 LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

9/3,AB/29 (Item 3 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

126281882 CA: 126(21)281882w JOURNAL
Characterization of melt-blown filters made of polypropylene and polypropylene-antimicrobial blends
AUTHOR(S): Dever, Maureen; Davis, Wayne T.; Arrage, Andrew A.; White,

David C.; Benson, Roberto S.
LOCATION: Environmental Eng. Dept., Univ. Tennessee, Knoxville, TN, 37996
, USA
JOURNAL: Tappi J. DATE: 1997 VOLUME: 80 NUMBER: 3 PAGES: 157-168
CODEN: TAJODT ISSN: 0734-1415 LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER: TAPPI Press

9/3,AB/30 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

07897440 Genuine Article#: 217DX Number of References: 13
Title: Use of a one atmosphere uniform glow discharge plasma to kill a broad spectrum of microorganisms (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Author(s): KellyWintenberg K (REPRINT) ; Hodge A; Montie TC; Deleanu L; Sherman D; Roth JR; Tsai P; Wadsworth L
Corporate Source: UNIV TENNESSEE,DEPT MICROBIOL/KNOXVILLE//TN/37996 (REPRINT); UNIV TENNESSEE,DEPT ELECT ENGN, UTK PLASMA SCI LAB/KNOXVILLE//TN/37996; UNIV TENNESSEE,TEXT & NONWOVENS DEV CTR/KNOXVILLE//TN/37996
Journal: JOURNAL OF VACUUM SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY A-VACUUM SURFACES AND FILMS , 1999, V17, N4,1 (JUL-AUG), P1539-1544
ISSN: 0734-2101 Publication date: 19990700
Publisher: AMER INST PHYSICS, CIRCULATION FULFILLMENT DIV, 500 SUNNYSIDE BLVD, WOODBURY, NY 11797-2999
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The medical, industrial, and food processing industries are constantly in search of new technologies to provide improved methods of sterilization and pasteurization. Proposed techniques must deal with such problems as thermal sensitivity and destruction by heat, formation of toxic by-products, cost, and inefficiency in performance. We report results from a newly invented plasma source, a one atmosphere uniform glow discharge plasma (OAUGDP), which is capable of operating at atmospheric pressure in air and providing antimicrobial active species at room temperature. OAUGDP exposures have reduced log numbers of bacteria (%Escherichia% coli, Staphylococcus aureus, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa), bacterial endospores (Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus pumilus), and various yeast and bacterial viruses on a variety of surfaces. These surfaces included %polypropylene%, %filter% paper, paper strips, solid culture media, and glass. Experimental results showed at least a greater than or equal to 5 log(10) colony forming units (CFU) reduction in bacteria within a range of 15-90 s of exposure, whether the samples were exposed in conventional sterilization bags or exposed directly to the plasma. An exception to these very short exposure times were experiments with solid culture media in which 5 min of plasma exposure was necessary to produce greater than or equal to 5 log(10) CFU reduction in bacterial counts. The effects of plasma treatment on bacterial cell structures were investigated by exposing cells to plasma for various durations and examining them by transmission electron microscopy. The results showed that cell breakage (lysis) occurred with the release of cellular contents. These data were consistent with spectrophotometric results in: which the release of cellular constituents was measured as a change in ultraviolet absorption at 260 nm. With all microorganisms tested, a biphasic survival curve (logarithmic number of survivors versus time) was observed in plots of dose-response data. Differences in susceptibilities of microorganisms observed on various surfaces suggested that the degree of lethality was dependent upon the time of diffusion of active species through the medium to the organism and the makeup of the microbial cellular surface. (C) 1999 American Vacuum Society. [S0734-2101(99)09904-2].

9/3,AB/31 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01024902
Sample processing method using ion exchange resin
Verfahren zur Verarbeitung einer Probe mittels Ionenaustauscheherharzen
Procede de traitment d'un echantillon a l'aide d'un echangeur d'ions
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Becton, Dickinson and Company, (208883), One Becton Drive, Franklin Lakes, New Jersey 07417-1880, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Collis, Matthew P., Box 90-38, RR1, Seven Valleys, Pennsylvania 17360, (US)
Brown, Anne B., 4534 Kingscup Court, Ellicott City, Maryland 21042, (US)
Llorin, Oscar J., 228 Glenmore Avenue, Catonsville, Maryland 21228, (US)
Fort, Thomas L., 987 Ridge Road, Finksburg, Maryland 21048, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Gerbino, Angelo et al (70581), c/o JACOBACCI & PERANI S.p.A. Corso Regio Parco, 27, 10152 Torino, (IT)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 915171 A2 990512 (Basic)
EP 915171 A3 000322
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98120806 981103;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 963934 971104
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12Q-001/68; B01D-015/04

ABSTRACT EP 915171 A2
The present invention relates to methods in which ion exchange resins are used to reduce the amount of substances which interfere with nucleic acid hybridization in samples. The methods also stabilize the samples. Kits containing the ion exchange resins render the methods convenient to use. An embodiment of such a kit (12) is constructed of a folded sheet of mesh (14) with a border (16), which contain an appropriate amount of the ion exchange resin (18).
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 77
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9922	359
SPEC A	(English)	9922	6781
Total word count - document A			7140
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7140

9/3,AB/32 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00892982
Pressure sensitive adhesive sheet for detection of microorganism and method for detection of microorganism
Druckempfindliches klebendes Blatt zum Nachweis von Mikroorganismen und Methode zum Nachweis von Mikroorganismen
Feuille adhesive sensible a la pression pour la detection de microorganismes et methode de detection de microorganismes
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
NITTO DENKO CORPORATION, (301875), 1-2, Shimohozumi 1-chome Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)
INVENTOR:
Saika, Takeshi, c/o Nitto Denko Corp., 1-2, Shimohozumi 1-chome, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP)
Senda, Shuji, c/o Nitto Denko Corp., 1-2, Shimohozumi 1-chome, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP)

Kazuse, Yoshitaka, c/o Nitto Denko Corp., 1-2, Shimohozumi 1-chome, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP)
Iwama, Akio, c/o Nitto Denko Corp., 1-2, Shimohozumi 1-chome, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP)
Sugii, Tetsuji, c/o Nitto Denko Corp., 1-2, Shimohozumi 1-chome, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP)
Nasu, Masao, 15-19, Miyakojima-hondori 3-chome, Miyakojima-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 534, (JP)
Tani, Katsuji, 10-25, Hiyoshidai 1-bancho, Takatsuki-shi, Osaka 569-11, (JP)
Yamaguchi, Nobuyasu, 9-3, Kamihozumi 4-chome, Ibaraki-shi, Osaka 567, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
von Kreisler, Alek, Dipl.-Chem. et al (12437), Patentanwalte, von Kreisler-Selting-Werner, Bahnhofsvorplatz 1 (Deichmannhaus), 50667 Koln, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 816513 A1 980107 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97110480 970626;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96169279 960628; JP 96169281 960628; JP 97129580 970520; JP 97129586 970520
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12Q-001/04

ABSTRACT EP 816513 A1

A pressure sensitive adhesive sheet for the detection of microorganisms, which comprises a laminate of an adhesive layer mainly composed of a water-soluble polymer and a water-permeable membrane which does not allow passage of the microorganisms; a pressure sensitive adhesive sheet for the detection of microorganisms, wherein the surface of the adhesive layer has a contact angle with water of not more than 90(degree); and a method for detecting a microorganism, which comprises bringing the surface of an adhesive layer of a pressure sensitive adhesive sheet into contact with the surface of a test object, and then bringing the surface of the adhesive layer into contact with water, wherein said adhesive layer or water contains a chromogenic reagent.

The use of a laminate of an adhesive layer mainly composed of a water-soluble polymer and a water-permeable membrane makes it possible to leave only stained microorganisms on the water-permeable membrane and to precisely observe the color developed by the microorganisms.

The method for detecting microorganisms of the present invention enables real-time monitoring without culture of microorganisms, and is not limited to the detection of viable cells alone. Inasmuch as a contact of the pressure sensitive adhesive sheet with a test face results in accumulation of microorganisms, the manipulation is simple. In addition, by properly determining a chromogenic reagent, a specific microorganism alone can be detected and counted, so that it can be applied to environmental investigation in the medical field, food industry field and the like.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 246
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9802	917
SPEC A	(English)	9802	10776
Total word count - document A			11693
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			11693

9/3,AB/33 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00822586
An adjuvanted vaccine which is substantially free of non-host albumin
Wesentlicher freier von non-Wirtalbuminer adjuvierter Impfstoff

Vaccin adjuve pratiquement exempt d'albumine non-hote
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Bayer Corporation, (923419), 100 Bayer Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9741, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Hennessy, Kristina J., 5215 N.W. Bluff Drive, Parkville, MO 64152, (US)
Brown, Karen K., 5501 N.W. Fox Hill Road, Parkville, MO 64152, (US)
Lane, Jennifer K., 5804 Haskins, Shawnee, KS 66216, (US)
Trump, Sandra L., 8965 Waverly, De Soto, KS 66018, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Linkenheil, Dieter et al (75182), Bayer AG Konzernbereich RP Patente und Lizenzen, 51368 Leverkusen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 764446 A2 970326 (Basic)
EP 764446 A3 990908
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96114505 960911;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 531820 950921
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-039/23; A61K-039/02; A61K-039/12; A61K-039/295; A61K-039/00; A61K-039/39

ABSTRACT EP 764446 A2
Disclosed herein is a serum-based adjuvanted vaccine which is substantially free of non-host albumin and the use thereof in reducing or preventing post-vaccination systemic reactions.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 26
NOTE:
Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	1098
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	8167
Total word count - document A			9265
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9265

9/3,AB/34 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00819956
Biostatic coatings and processes
Biostatische Beschichtungen und Verfahren
Revetements biostatiques et procedes
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS COMPANY, INC., (1128641), 39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury Connecticut 06817-0001, (US), (applicant designated states:
AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Fan, You Ling, 3 Heritage Court, East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Allard, Susan Joyce et al (27611), BOULT, WADE & TENNANT 27 Furnival Street, London EC4A 1PQ, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 761243 A1 970312 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96306544 960909;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 3427 950908
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61L-029/00; A61L-031/00;
ABSTRACT EP 761243 A1
Hydrophilic, biostatic coatings suitable for coating medical devices are disclosed. The hydrophilic coatings comprise an antimicrobial agent

selected from halogenated hydroxy or acyloxy diphenyl ethers. Surprisingly, the coatings exhibit excellent biostatic activities against many common infectious microorganisms even after prolonged durations.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 42

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	317
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	4816
Total word count - document A			5133
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5133

9/3,AB/35 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

00808456
METHOD FOR RAPIDLY DETERMINING NUMBER OF BACTERIA AND EQUIPMENT FOR DETERMINING NUMBER OF BACTERIA
VERFAHREN UND APPARATUR ZUR SCHNELLBESTIMMUNG VON BAKTERIENANZAHL
METHODE DE DETERMINATION RAPIDE D'UN NOMBRE DE BACTERIES ET EQUIPEMENT DESTINE A UNE TELLE OPERATION
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
IDEMITSU KOSAN COMPANY LIMITED, (420820), 1-1, Marunouchi 3-chome Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, (JP), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
SATO, Mikio, Idemitsu Kosan Company Limited, 1280, Kamiizumi, Sodegaura-shi, Chiba 299-02, (JP)
ITO, Tomomi, Idemitsu Kosan Company Limited, 1280, Kamiizumi, Sodegaura-shi, Chiba 299-02, (JP)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Turk, Gille, Hrabal, Leifert (100971), Brucknerstrasse 20, 40593 Dusseldorf, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 818540 A1 980114 (Basic)
WO 9630542 961003
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96907681 960328; WO 96JP815 960328
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9593184 950328; JP 95222728 950809; JP 95243841 950830
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12Q-001/06; C12M-001/34;

ABSTRACT EP 818540 A1
The inventions as set forth in claims 1 to 9 provide methods and equipment for determining the number of bacteria in a sample rapidly and readily in a single filtration operation without necessitating any special facility and special knowledge. The inventions as set forth in claims 10 to 18 provide methods and kits for similarly determining the number of bacteria in a sample rapidly and readily in a single-stage filtration operation using an injection syringe without using any sampling tool such as a dropping pipette. The invention as set forth in claim 1 provides a method for rapidly determining the number of bacteria in a sample characterized by leading a bacterial sample into a tubular filtration vessel which has in its interior a hydrophobic filter for detecting bacteria, a dye solution composition disposed on such a side of the filter as will receive a bacterial sample, and a filter support (and further a piston and an aqueous solution in claim 2) disposed on the opposite side of the filter from the bacterial sample reception side to stain the sample, filtering the stained sample by suction from the support side to simultaneously conduct the trapping of the stained bacteria on the filter and the removal of excess dye, and determining the degree of coloring of the filter. The invention as set forth in claim 10

provides a method for rapidly determining the number of bacteria in a sample characterized by leading a bacterial sample by suction into a filtration vessel having in its interior a hydrophobic filter for detecting bacteria, pushing the sample into a dye solution composition, trapping the stained bacteria on the hydrophobic filter by filtration under suction, and determining the degree of coloring of the filter.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 289

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9803	708
SPEC A	(English)	9803	12440
Total word count - document A			13148
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			13148

9/3,AB/36 (Item 1 from file: 653)
DIALOG(R)File 653:US Pat.Fulltext

01115664

Utility
STAINING AND ANALYSIS OF BACTERIA
[CHELATING AGENT, BASIC DYE]

PATENT NO.: 4,225,669
ISSUED: September 30, 1980 (19800930)
INVENTOR(s): Melnick, Joseph L., Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
Wallis, Craig, Houston, TX (Texas), US (United States of America)
[Assignee Code(s): 68000]
APPL. NO.: 6-33,900
FILED: April 27, 1979 (19790427)

This is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 945,197, filed on Sept. 25, 1978 now abandoned.

FULL TEXT: 1070 lines

ABSTRACT

A bacterial staining composition and methods of analysis of both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria are disclosed. The composition comprises a chelating agent and a basic dye, both of which are operative at a pH above about 7 slashed zero Bacterial staining may be effected by contacting either concentrated or fluidly suspended bacteria with the composition at a neutral or basic pH. Bacteria stained with the composition and concentrated by filtration, centrifugation or the like are readily visible and their presence in a specimen may, thus, be rapidly detected. The gradations of color of the stained, concentrated bacteria correspond to the number of bacteria and semi-quantitative analysis of the bacteria may be effected by comparison with a standard. Differentiation of gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria may be accomplished by treating the stained bacteria with an organic acid wash having a pH of about 2.5 to 2.6. Such a wash completely decolorizes only stained gram-positive bacteria. Finally, a method for determining bacterial susceptibility to antimicrobial agents is provided which comprises incubating bacteria with an antimicrobial agent, staining the bacteria and thereafter comparing the color gradation of the stained, concentrated bacteria with a control or standard.

9/3,AB/37 (Item 1 from file: 6)

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? s s12 and s11

            595  S12
             64  S11
     S13      4  S12 AND S11
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 348.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 653.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 652.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 347.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 342.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 20.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 764.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
     S14       4  RD (unique items)
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>>>No matching display code(s) found in file(s): 87, 342, 764

 14/3,AB/1     (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2001 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. All rts. reserv.

  129160620    CA: 129(13)160620n    PATENT
  Method for the isolation of polysaccharides for vaccines from
Gram-negative bacteria extracts by filtration and precipitation using
detergents and alcohol
  INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Hasler, Thomas; Furer, Emil
  LOCATION: Switz.
  ASSIGNEE: Schweiz. Serum- & Impfinstitut Bern
  PATENT: PCT International ; WO 9832873 A1  DATE: 19980730
  APPLICATION: WO 98EP268 (19980120)
  PAGES: 19 pp.  CODEN: PIXXD2  LANGUAGE: German  CLASS: C12P-019/04A;
A61K-039/02B; A61K-039/385B; A61K-047/36B  DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AL; AM; AT
; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA; CH; CN; CU; CZ; DE; DK; EE; ES; FI; GB;
GE; GH; GM; GW; HU; ID; IL; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT;
LU; LV; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK;
SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU;
TJ; TM  DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; SD; SZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH
; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG;
CI; CM; GA; GN; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG


 14/3,AB/2     (Item 2 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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  127317835    CA: 127(23)317835v    JOURNAL
  Safety and immunogenicity of a Haemophilus influenzae type B
polysaccharide - tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine combined with diphtheria,
tetanus and pertussis vaccines in Thai infants
  AUTHOR(S): Chotpitayasunondh, Tawee; Panpitpát, Chanatip; Thisyakorn, Usa
; Furer, Emil; Que, John U.; Hasler, Thomas; Cryz, Stanley J, Jr.
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LOCATION: Children's Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand,
JOURNAL: Southeast Asian J. Trop. Med. Public Health DATE: 1997
VOLUME: 28 NUMBER: 1 PAGES: 91-98 CODEN: SJTMAK ISSN: 0125-1562
LANGUAGE: English PUBLISHER: SEAMEO-TROPMED Project

14/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

01908271 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62212517 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Elevated levels of maternal anti-tetanus toxin antibodies do not suppress the immune response to a Haemophilus influenzae type b polyribosylphosphate--tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine.
Panpitpat, C.; Thisyakorn, U.; Chotpitayasunondh, T.; Furer, E.; Que, J.U.; %Hasler, T.%; Cryz, S.J. Jr
Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 78, 3, 364
March,
2000
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0042-9686 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Academic; Professional
WORD COUNT: 4886 LINE COUNT: 00474

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: Reported are the effects of elevated levels of anti-tetanus antibodies on the safety and immune response to a Haemophilus influenzae type b polyribosylphosphate (PRP)--tetanus toxoid conjugate (PRP--T) vaccine. A group of Thai infants (n = 177) born to women immunized against tetanus during pregnancy were vaccinated with either a combined diphtheria--tetanus--pertussis (DTP) PRP--T vaccine or DTP and a PRP-conjugate vaccine using Neisseria meningitidis group B outer-membrane proteins as a carrier (PedVax HIB). Although most infants possessed high titres ((is greater than) 1 IU/ml) of anti-tetanus antibodies, the DTP--PRP--T combined vaccine engendered an excellent antibody response to all vaccine components. In both vaccine groups (is greater than) 98% of infants attained anti-PRP antibody titres (is greater than or equal to) 0.15 (micro)g/ml. The geometric mean anti-PRP antibody titres were 5.41 (micro)g/ml and 2.1 (micro)g/ml for infants immunized with three doses of PRP--T versus two doses of PedVax HIB vaccines, respectively (P(is less than) 0.005). Similarly, the proportion of infants who achieved titres (is greater than or equal to) 1 (micro)g/ml was higher in the PRP--T group (87.8%) than in the group immunized with PedVax HIB (74.2%) (P = 0.036). A subgroup analysis showed that there was no significant difference in the anti-PRP antibody response for infants exhibiting either (is less than) 1 IU of anti-tetanus antibody per millilitre or (is greater than or equal to) 1 IU/ml at baseline. These finding indicate that pre-existing anti-carrier antibody does not diminish the immune response to the PRP moiety. All infants possessed protective levels of anti-D and anti-T antibody levels after immunization.
Keywords: diphtheria--tetanus--pertussis vaccine, antagonists and inhibitors; drug antagonism; Haemophilus influenzae type B, immunology; Haemophilus vaccines, antagonists and inhibitors; tetanus immunology, tetanus toxoid, antagonists and inhibitors; Thailand.

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453574 CEABA Accession No.: 30-02-002982 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
Title: New method for isolating polysaccharides.
AUTHOR: %Hasler, T. %; Fuerer, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Schweiz Serum-&Impfinst. Bern CH-3001 Bern Switzerland
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ABSTRACT: A method is disclosed for isolating polysaccharides, in particular for separating endotoxins from capsule polysaccharides of Gram-negative bacterial. The polysaccharides isolated by this method are preferably used for the production of %polysaccharide% inoculants.